

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS OF THE FAMILIES
TROGLODYTIDÆ AND TYRANNIDÆ.

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

TROGLODYTIDÆ.

1. *Catherpes sumichrasti*.

Upper plumage and wing coverts of a deep reddish-brown, sides of the head lighter, and the rump more of a blackish-brown; quills dark brownish-black, the secondaries narrowly edged with the same color as the back, and crossed with darker nearly obsolete bars; throat of a dull light grayish-rufous, breast and sides of the neck of a clear rather dark rufous, each feather of the lower neck and breast crossed with several faint dusky narrow bars; the abdomen is dark reddish-brown, besprinkled with small round white spots, which are surrounded narrowly with black, the sides of the breast and abdomen are of a dark reddish-brown, crossed with not very conspicuous black bars; the sides under the wings, thighs, and under tail coverts deep blackish-brown like the rump; upper mandible black, the under is yellow, except at the end and on the sides for its terminal half, where it is blackish-brown; "iris brown;" tarsi and toes black; the tail, unfortunately, is deficient.

Length to rump, 5 inches; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$; hind toe and claw, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat. "Mata Bejuco (Vera Cruz)."

"Collected by Mr. T. Labarraque."

Type in Museum Smithsonian Institution, from the collection of Prof. F. Sumichrast.

Remarks.—This is rather a remarkable looking bird, and seems to be a second species of *Catherpes*, though of a much stouter form and darker colors than *C. mexicanus*; the bill is precisely of the same form, though proportionally stronger, and the minute white spots on the abdomen are similar to those on the back of that species; the wings are very short and rounded, and the feet large and strong.

It was received over two years since, and I delayed its description hoping to get others, that by the character of the tail its
1871.]

true position might be more satisfactorily determined. Prof. Sumichrast has not been able to obtain any more specimens, and, as he has informed me his collections are suspended for the present on account of the revolution which has taken place in Tehuan-tepec, I have concluded to describe it, and have conferred his name upon it.

TYRANNIDÆ.

2. *Myiozetetes grandis*.

Crown dusky olive-gray, with a concealed crest of bright vermilion; front and sides of the crown pale yellowish-white, the stripe becoming broader as it extends backwards; lores and sides of the head dark grayish fuliginous; upper plumage greenish-olive; tail feathers dark brown, narrowly margined with the color of the back; quills dark brown, narrowly edged with greenish-yellow; the smaller wing coverts are the color of the back, the middle and larger coverts dark brown, tipped with dull pale yellow; throat grayish-white, just tinged with yellow; entire under parts besides, and under wing coverts gamboge yellow; bill and feet black.

Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{5}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat. "Province of Tumbes, Peru."

The type is in the Museum of Vassar College, and was received by Prof. Orton from J. F. Reeve, Esq.

Remarks.—This species somewhat exceeds all others of the genus in size, and is also of a deeper yellow below; in its coloration and markings it most resembles *M. columbianus*, but besides its much greater dimensions, it differs in having a wider superciliary stripe, which, with the throat, is more tinged with yellow, also in the deeper coloring of the under plumage; it, likewise, is somewhat like *M. texensis*, but is rather larger; in that species, however, the wing coverts are without yellowish margins.

3. *Empidonax atrirostris*.

The feathers of the crown are light brown, slightly rufescent and with dusky centres; the front is grayish-white, and a line of the same color extends from the bill to over the eye; plumage above of a light brownish-olive; tail feathers blackish-brown, the outer web of the lateral feather and the ends of all edged with dull gray; the wing coverts and quills are blackish-brown, all ex-

[December 5,

cept the primaries, conspicuously margined with dull white; throat grayish-white; lower part of neck in front and upper part of breast light cinereous; breast, abdomen, under tail coverts, and under wing coverts pale yellow; inner margins of quills grayish-white; entire bill black; tarsi and toes brownish-black.

Length (skin), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing, $2\frac{2}{3}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Habitat. Venezuela? Collected by Mr. C. Wood.

Type in my collection.

Remarks.—The nearest ally of this species seems to be *E. traillii*, but the plumage above is browner, with scarcely a tinge of olive-green; the margins of the wing coverts and quills are whiter, besides, the gray front and superciliary stripe do not exist in *E. traillii*; in the new species the yellow of the abdomen is much brighter, but the smaller jet black bill is the most striking characteristic difference.

4. *Myiarchus yucatanensis*.

Myiarchus mexicanus. Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y., vol. IX., p. 203.

Soon after suggesting that this bird might be *Tyrannula mexicana*, Kaup, on account of its short wings, and contending for the integrity of my *M. cinerascens* (generally referred to *mexicanus*) on account of its longer wings, I found from an examination of many examples of *cinerascens* that the measurement of the wings was not a reliable character in this genus. This caused me to question the probability of the *Yucatan* bird being Kaup's *mexicanus*, and I concluded the true status of that species could only be determined by an inspection of the type. Consequently I solicited the aid of Mr. Selater, sending him my specimen of the *Yucatan* bird, and about the same time Prof. Baird sent the Smithsonian specimen, with the request that he would endeavor to get a view of Dr. Kaup's type. He recently wrote Prof. Baird that on application to Dr. Kaup, he sent the type of his *T. mexicana* for examination, which, to his surprise, proved to be *M. cooperi*, Baird.

The species now described, therefore, required to be named.

Its length is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing, $3\frac{3}{8}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{8}$.

It is allied to *M. cinerascens*, *mexicanus*, and *lawrencii*, but is smaller than the first two, and rather larger than the last; the bill is not so depressed as in *lawrencii*, the culmen being more rounded. It differs from all the above-named species in being
1871.]

brown above, and in the color of the abdomen and under tail coverts being of a pale dull ochreous, whereas in the others these parts are clear yellow; the red color on the inner tail feathers occupies the outer portion of the inner webs for half their width, this color blends with the dark color next the shaft, the separation of the colors is not so clearly marked as in *mexicanus*. The extent of the red color on the tail feathers is a good character on which to separate the allied species, in *M. cinerascens* this color occupies the entire web up to the shaft; in *mexicanus* it takes up about four-fifths, leaving a well-defined dark line next the shaft; in *yucatanensis* it extends over half of the inner web; but in *lawrencii* it exists only as a mere bordering, and in many specimens it is very faint.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Ten members present.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eighteen members present.

The following paper was presented for publication : "Catalogue of Crustacea from the Isthmus of Panama, collected by J. A. McNeil." By T. Hale Streets.

SEPTEMBER 19.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Nineteen members present.

SEPTEMBER 26.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eleven members present.

The death of Dr. John Edward Holbrook was announced.

On favorable report of the committee the following paper was ordered to be published :—